REDLICH IS CHOSEN LAW DEAN AT N.Y.U.

City's Corporation Counsel Under Lindsay to Replace McKay at the School

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By MARY BREASTED

Prof. Norman Redlich, who served as the city's Corporation Counsel under Mayor John V. Lindsay and as an assistant counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, has been appointed dean of New York University's School of Law.

The appointment of the 49-year-old law professor, who is an expert on constitutional and taxation law, was announced yesterday by Dr. James M. Hester, president of New York University, at a special meeting of the law faculty.

Professor Redlich, who has been serving as associate dean of the Law School since last year, will replace Robert B. McKay, who has been dean since 1967.

Prof. Norman Redlich

Dean McKay, who headed the New York State Special Commission on Attica, which investigated the 1971 state prison rebellion and its aftermath, will become director of the Program in Justice, Society and the Individual at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Colorado.

An Honors Graduate

Professor Redlich, a cum-laude graduate of the Yale Law School in 1950 and a magna-cum-laude graduate of Williams College in 1947, won his first legal victory before he was out of college. He and a friend, who was a lawyer, successfully prosecuted a local barber under a rarely used Massachusetts civil-remedy law after the barber had tried to charge a black student $3 for a haircut—then six times the usual rate.

The new Law School dean was born here in 1925. After his marriage to the former Evelyn J. Grobow, a physician, in 1951, he worked for a few years for his family's business, Durst Industries, manufacturers of plumbing supplies and gardening equpuipment.

In the early sixties he became involved with the New York Committee to Abolish Capital Punishment and helped win scores of last-minute stays of execution, one of which was not appreciated by the condemned man, Frederick er. Wood, a convicted murder Mr. Wood, who told the prison warden he did "not want any do-gooder to interfere," was later executed.

Also in the early sixties, Professor Redlich became a member of the New York University School of Law faculty, and in 1965 he received a Master of Law degree from the school.

At New York University, he was director of the School of Law's project on urban and poverty law from 1968 through 1970.

Appointed by Lindsay

Mayor Lindsay appointed him to serve as counsel to his Task Force on the State Constitutional Convention in 1967 and 1968. In 1969, Mayor Lindsay appointed him to the City Board of Education and in 1972 as Corporation Counsel, a job he held until 1974.

As Corporation Counsel, Mr. Redlich won a significant victory for the city in 1973 when he successfully sued the Administration of Richard M. Nixon to get the city its full Congressionally approved Federal aid for fighting water pollution. President Nixon had said that he would not approve grants for water-pollution control that would put the total allocation beyond $5-billion over the next two fiscal years.

In announcing the appointment of the Law School dean, Dr. Hester, praised Professor Redlich as a man who is "not only an eminent scholar" but also one " "who has been intimately involved with some of the most complex legal issues of our society."